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MARRIAGE G
MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS
TO THE EAST
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILW
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
UNION PACIFIC
SHORT LI
TRANSCONTINENTAL
SHORT LINE
Pleasure Sail
TO THE EAST
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
UNION PACIFIC
SHORT LINE
MARRIAGE G
MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS

VOL. XXIV. PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1884 NO. 7456

Morning Oregonian.

WASHINGTON.

Bills Introduced in the Senate and House.

Legislation—Admission Bills Boomed—Preparing for the Chinese Senator—Notes

SERGEANT'S RESIGNATION

It Continues to be the Leading Topic in Diplomatic Circles

WASHINGTON March 31.—[special.]—The appointment of Minister-Sergeant to St. Petersburg and the subsequent acclimation and final resignation of the German mission, on the ground of ill health, has been the leading topic in diplomatic circles this week. Beyond doubt the state department in transferring Sargent, intended to mask Germany, by leaving the American mission in charge of the secretary of the legation for a while, but now Pendleton King has come to the conclusion that the mission is a tapestry not fit cap about. The mission ministers was not a promotion for Sargent. His salary was the same but Russia ranks just among the first class foreign missions of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia is an unpleasant post. Russia is the least desirable place to live. It is stated here by those familiar with diplomatic life in Berlin and St. Petersburg that no man can live in the latter place on his salary as a gold bullion. He was a great advantage to appointment to the latter. President Arthur and his secretary of state must have known this, and may have transferred Sargent in order to give him a favorable opportunity to resign.

It is said here that besides his zeal for his country on the one hand, and not the least of Sargent's qualities at Berlin in his intercourse with the Iron Chancellor is the etiquette of Continental society. In other words Sargent has been a democrat, and supports democracy in social life, and has not remained up at night doing honor to royal festivals. This has made him unpopular with the governing class, and with his family it has only been natural that Mr. Hatfield is probably now glad to end it with his resignation.

A GERMAN JOURNALIST INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, March 31.—[special.] Gutendorfer, proprietor of the Munich *Zeitung*, being interviewed with reference to his sentiments concerning the general opinion held by his countrymen in this city, said that personally he looked upon the transfer of Sargent to the Russian ministry in the light of a promotion. Referring to the Lasker resolutions Gutendorfer said: The transmission of them was a mistake on the part of the secretary of state and that Sargent's action in the matter was only the performance of the duty assigned. At the same time Sargent's position now in Berlin is very dangerous, as, perhaps, it may become in a short time. The feeling him of rest in Germany is such that their mystery removes him from St. Petersburg. Results have been heaped upon him by the most difficult personal annoyances, and various little principalities and duchies have shown resentment because Sargent would not allow that organs, the editors of which are only jobbers in the nation of Germany in Berlin, have been in personal receipt of many of those papers, and it has on the f found sufficient return by malignant and imperative system Sargent

THE ARTICLES INSPIRED

A remarkable feature about those articles is that their phraseology is almost identical showing that they emanate from one head, and I believe that head is in control of what I know as the reptile fund created in Berlin. These official organs, for such they are, are supported by the fund, and appointed with a view of influencing the people of Germany. With such a state of affairs Sargent's position is one of the most unenviable ones in Germany. Although he has done not, by any means ignored the principles of his predecessor he is a gentleman, and personally he is with a view to avoiding this getting himself in another difficulty that he begs to be allowed to come home.

SARGENT'S UNEXPECTED RESIGNATION

NEW YORK, March 31.—[special.]—The Herald's Washington special says: Sargent, the minister to Germany, has resigned. His reasons for this action are not definitely known, but it is supposed that the recent action of the German secretary of state in forcing Sargent before the Lasker incident, for which he was openly reprimanded by Prettingshausen, the Reichstag had not interfered in the future, affected Sargent. He had barely suggested that if the continuation of German exports proposed by our government was refused until the order of prohibition was withdrawn and protective steps might be taken on our side. Prettingshausen's rebuke made the mere attempt to be made in the delivery, and it is believed that it was a pronouncement that he already knew that Minister Sargent had been in direct with Washington. Immediately after the reprimand was published in Berlin he was ignored at home and insulted around Washington. Bismarck snubbed him at the first opportunity. The whole is that Sargent did not receive the commission at the time, rather than stay any with him on hands to the imperial secretary for foreign affairs the threat expressed which Prettingshausen had administered.

JUST IN TIME

NEW YORK, March 31.—[special.]—*The Journal* says: Aaron A. Sargent will arrive home in time from Berlin for a threat to participate in his withdrawal from the German vote, certain.

BLAIR'S EDUCATION BILL.

It will Probably be Passed by the Senate this Week

WASHINGTON March 31.—[special.]—For five days last week the senate was engaged in discussing Blair's educational bill, and this week it is expected that it will be disposed of in the same way. Not one word has been said during the past week in opposition to the bill, and it is believed that it will be passed by the senate this week. The opponents of the measure are to own are in the minority, and the majority in favor of the measure are to own are in the majority. The provision enacting that no state shall receive any portion of the fund, the benefit of which does not extend to every child of school age, is considered a most important one, and it is believed that it will be retained. It is not expected that there will be any material change in the bill as it passed the senate last week of the debate will be under full headway. Lamar has promised California members that he will a week from to-day move to pass the bill when in order are received to suspend the rules and have it passed on a speaker Carlisle and the democratic members are mostly members ahead of him however, and it is not likely his name will be used. The only chance for the bill to be passed is to be on the third Monday in April and until or unless the rules are suspended for that purpose it will not be possible to pass the bill.

Legislation this session, therefore, is not likely.

THE WHISKY IN THE SOUDAN

GORDON DEFEATED

Enter ath tegiphe details of the [illegible] fight. The battle was fought on the Kashi [illegible] and the Kashi [illegible] Gordon's [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1 1884

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

About two-thirds of the democrats in congress are hostile to protection and favor tariff reduction; the remaining one-third strenuously oppose reduction and insist upon maintenance of protection both in theory and practice. By long usage caucus has been the sovereign meth. od of the party for settling all disputes. In this case, according to custom, caucus has been invoked, but it has failed utterly. Between fifty and sixty members defy it. They constitute a body too large to be thrust out of the party, and too powerful to permit the enactment of the new tariff bill over their opposition.

For keen enjoyment of politics the party out of power has all the fun and none of the trouble. Then, too, it has a vantage ground not to be despised. To the democratic party success in the years between presidential elections brings endless troubles and incalculable misfortunes. If the party had not on its hands a majority in the present house of representatives it would almost certainly succeed in the coming election. It could formulate its complaints against the republican party without the necessity of making out a policy of its own. This would win. But when the party has the bad luck to meet prematurely that degree of success which forces it to shoulder the burdens and responsibilities of power, its members can no longer agree even among themselves, and its enjoyment of politics and its prospect of the full fruition of victory disappear together. Had the democrats permitted the republicans to elect a majority of the members of the present house of representatives, the next administration would be democratic beyond peradventure. As it is, the democratic party is divided on a vital issue. Its representatives in congress are organized in two hostile factions, between which agreement is impossible, and the question that has produced this rupture will be carried into their national convention, where it will certainly cause a fierce struggle, and perhaps antagonisms that it will be impossible to compose or reconcile.

The protectionists, though numerically the weaker faction of the party, say they cannot possibly yield, because to do so would be to surrender beyond hope of recovery those northern states which the party must have or give up the contest, and perhaps also some of the southern states, as Louisiana and Virginia. This faction, led by Randall of Pennsylvania, Eaton of Connecticut and Converse of Ohio, protest against agitation of the tariff question because it threatens virtual annihilation of the party in the northern manufacturing states. The free trade faction, led by Carlisle and Morrison, answers that its own members constitute the majority, and that the majority ought to rule. Its spokesmen go further, saying that if the party does not intend to push the issue of tariff reform it has no reason to exist as a party, and ought not to claim success. Thus, the Boston *Post* says: "There is nothing more definite or immediate to the man who sees them than the evils of protection. With the exception of the comparatively few monopolists who profit by it through their unholy license to tax the many for their personal benefit, there is no man or woman in this broad land who is not injured by it. When we rise up or sit down, when we eat or sleep, or dress or ride or pray, we are paying tribute to those who neither directly nor indirectly render us any return for what they are permitted to exact. It is the duty of every revenue reformer in or out of the democratic party to fight this insidious and audacious evil unflinchingly and unceasingly. To those particular Ephraims in the party who stand in with protectionists and monopolists because their selfish interests seem to them to justify the alliance, we have nothing to say. Let them cling to their idols; let them join the enemies of democracy, with whose doctrines their doctrines are nearly identical, if they wish to. In fact, it was an evil day that they ever brought their old whig vipers to be warmed at the democratic camp-fire. To that class of so-called democrats we have little to offer, except to express the hope that they will go in peace and never return." Again: "The question is not forced. It has merely grown from a vague generality that looked well in a political platform until it must be made the leading plank or the structure will not stand the strain. Unless we can recognize a great duty, and give it that consideration that is its due, as a party we have no excuse for being. The tariff issue embodies a great duty. If the democracy stand fairly and squarely on the doctrine of revenue reform it may win and it may not. It certainly cannot win in any other way. We are almost ready to say that if it flouts this duty and throws away this opportunity it has no business to win in any other way. The democratic party or any other party may wander aimlessly in the wilderness, if it will, but the tariff issue is not going to wait. If democrats will not bear it company and act as its ministry, they will be left behind, not this year only, but every year. We are much more anxious that democrats should build their houses upon the rock of peace, prosperity and progress for industrial America, even if it takes four years longer, than we are to see them risking their integrity in a temporary structure upon the shifting sands of political expediency." This is spirited and courageous. It is backed up by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a paper which is known to speak after consultation with the leaders of tariff reduction. It says: "If the Morrison bill is rejected it will be a disaster to the party. There is not room in the democratic party for those who will use party machinery, party prestige and capital to thwart the will of the great majority. Heretofore it has been difficult to deal with these malcontents; hereafter the course is plain enough. If the Morrison bill does not satisfy them, no measure the democratic party, without stultifying itself, could adopt and indorse would secure harmony. It is not harmony these men want; it is a complete surrender of party principle, the abandonment of everything which distinguishes the democrats from the republicans. For one—and we believe in this matter we speak for seven-eighths of the democrats in the country—we are opposed to sacrificing the party to Pennsylvania." It must be confessed that the Carlisle-Morrison faction has shown more pluck than could have been expected. Heretofore the protectionists have controlled the party without difficulty, and the free traders have submitted, apparently for the sake of harmony. But though the latter are showing spirit now they can accomplish nothing. The protectionists of the party are strong enough to obstruct the measures of the free traders and bring their efforts to naught; and it is plain, therefore, that matters will drift along till adjournment of the session, for which day members in both factions are wishing as earnestly as Wellington wished for night or Blucher at Waterloo. If the session can be tided over without disaster then the effort will be to work the party past the crisis of its national convention, by presenting a tariff platform which shall be a piece of verbal jugglery, capable of different interpretations. This may possibly be done; for though agreement between the factions in congress is plainly hopeless, there may be found in the convention a more accommodating spirit, due to the intense desire of a great element of the party outside of congress to get a chance in the distribution of the spoils.

An item yesterday which referred to the attorney for the Portland school district needs correction in this, namely, that there is no attorney employed at an annual salary. The law firm which has been doing the legal work for the district has been paid for special service as the same were performed, and, we are told, at lower rates than those charged for similar services rendered in the course of ordinary business.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

In some remarks before the American Bar Association at Saratoga Springs last summer Ex-Chief Justice Bradley of Rhode Island said that "what constitutes the worth of official decisions, what makes them in experience the just and safe basis upon which society rests, is not only that the court fulfills its oath of office in judging uprightly and impartially, in also that it speaks judicially only after it has been instructed by argument upon different sides of the question before it. No other process from it have the force, the weight or the seal of law." This was said in respect to a class of cases upon which the court is called upon to give opinions to other branches of government, the personal opinions of judges, which have not been led, it is an unnatural and dangerous policy to introduce into our system of government. The recent legal tender decision of the supreme court was given without the aid of the instruction of counsel, though it was given in due form in a cause properly before the court, and it has the form if not the weight or the wisdom of a law.

But it is not true, as the New York *Herald* says, that this fiat of the court, "right or wrong, is subject to no appeal, review or reversal, save by the power to amend the constitution." While in the trial of ordinary causes popular opinion is a matter with which independent tribunals have usually but little concern, in the construction of the constitution it may be, as it has been, as vital as the act itself, because no constitution could stand that provoked repugnant to the general sense. The support of popular opinion is not as essential now as it was when Chief Justice Marshall began the original construction of the constitution which had been the subject of the gravest difference of opinion among the wisest men on its most material points, and was adopted with great opposition. Its construction denied such judicial treatment as could be reconciled to the universal judgment of the country. While the court is supreme over the executive and the legislative department in a large class of cases, though not in all, it is not supreme over the sovereign—the people themselves; for sovereign power is in its very nature incapable of limitation. Neither is it true that the decision of a court closes discussion even in that forum. The opposing decisions on this very subject—the legal tender act—are proof of this, as is also the history of the jurisdiction over corporations and the admiralty jurisdiction of the same court. Still less does a judicial decision close discussion in legislative bodies and before the people. As Judge Bradley said, "The judiciary is like a dam, which holds back public action for a time, but for a time only. The great current of human life and thought is paramount to it and must sooner or later have its course."

Gen. Garfield said that "unsettled political questions have no pity for the repose of nations." None of those questions are settled until they are settled right. The administration of justice is more a matter of common sense than the intricate and obscure though pompous, inconsistent opinions of many judges would indicate. While originality is neither expected nor tolerated in courts of justice, which sit to determine the existing law, it is the light of authoritative precedents and statutes, great judges do not blindly follow precedents without consideration of the fundamental principles which must underly all statutes. When Mansfield declared that no slave could tread the soil of England, when Parsons said that no but freemen could breathe the air of Massachusetts, when Harrington declared that no man could establish a title to a human being in his Vermont court, unless he produced a title deed from the Almighty, and when Calhoun declared that general warrants were inconsistent with English liberty, these judges did not search for precedents nor care for them. They brought the law of the land to the high level of the principles of human freedom, toward which the race was struggling. When our supreme court decided that the negro had no rights which the government was bound to respect, its decision was not final. The American people overruled it. And so we believe this declaration of the court, that the people have no rights, which it is bound to sanction, when the knaves or fools of this or other times pass acts for stealing their wages or farm ings from them by the issue of legal fiat money, will be overruled or [illegible]

REASONS FOR NOT TAXING MORTGAGES.

Those states which have had most experience with the problems of taxation have arrived at the conclusion that taxation of credits is bad policy. Thus, the Baltimore *Sun*, in speaking of the exemption of mortgages from taxation in Maryland says:

> The expediency of exempting mortgages from taxation was determined upon by the legislature in the session of 1870. Since that time repeated efforts to restore the tax have failed to convince the public of the propriety of interfering with the exemption. . . . It is unfortunately too true the agriculture languishes in many of the counties of the state, and that the owners of lands in those counties are heavily indebted. Their only source of credit and of relief lies in mortgaging their lands to carry on their industries, and with the credits thus obtained to win back from the soil enough to restore what they have borrowed and to maintain their families in the meantime. They are not free agents but through their necessities are compelled to borrow just on terms which the lender exacts in a business way, and which terms would be, as they have always been, that the borrower pay all the taxes which the state may levy on the mortgage debt. The farmer already pays a tax on the full value of his land. If he pays a tax on the mortgage debt also, he is unduly burdened by the state and required to pay more than his fair demands of him. Is it right for the state in such a case to add to the misfortunes of the debtor farmer by imposing upon him a punishment for mortgaging his land, for in substance it amounts to a penalty paid by him for going to the money-lender?

This exactly describes the case in our state. The tax upon the mortgage is a tax which must be paid by the borrower, if not directly, then through increased rates of interest and other charges; and the mortgage tax therefore becomes a penalty which the owner of the land must pay for going to the money lender. We quote further from the *Sun*:

> If it is desired, to tax the cap italist, evidently the capitalist cannot be effectively reached in that way, for while it might prevent the escape of some kind of a few rich men, it would punish a very large number of poor and needy borrowers, land owners, by making them pay the taxes due, theoretically, from the holders of mortgages on their lands. . . . It has been found in practice that the mortgages always compute the mortgagor has to pay the tax, as he does every other expense incident to the mortgage; and he always will do so, for the simple reason that the borrower in order to obtain the assistance he desires must do so upon the terms of the lender. The position has recently been taken by the advocates for the tax that, however it might have been when the rates of interest on money were high, the present low rates of interest and the difficulty of getting investments for money have altered the condition of things so that the lender and not the borrower is now the supplicant. This position is utterly fallacious. It is hardly true that the rate of interest are any longer a constant as to be also steady ruinous, but it is not true that the people of the counties, the southern and eastern counties, have any accumulated wealth among themselves which makes money easy amongst them. They are borrowers from the richer portion of the cities. . . . In all the upper counties the prices of their own lands are low, labor amongst them is scarce and high, and while there may be a greater number who will lend to them at lower rates of interest than before, there is not that competition among lenders, nor is it like y there soon will be, to bring the borrowing class on equal terms with them. The state cannot afford to replenish its treasury at the expense of oppressing any portion of its citizens. And until some scheme of legislation can be devised, which in practice shall equalize the burden of taxation it is the bounden duty of the state to abstain from the exercise of a power which is an abstract theory is defensible, but which in its actual operation would be oppressive, tyrannous and unjust to the last degree to a portion of the people who have in a great measure been the unfortunate victims of a course of events over which they have had no control, and from the bitter consequences of which they can escape has yet been fully pointed.

This is unanswerable. It shows that the state cannot afford, by taxation of credits, to throw this additional burden on the debtor class, for that is the necessary consequence of such taxation. Our people in the agricultural counties, when they insist on taxation of mortgages, take a stand directly against their own interests;

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—TO RENT SMALL FURNISHED house, in desirable location, for couple without children. Address "P. C." this office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT man, to take charge of a dairy or stock ranch; country preferred. Address "New Yorker," box 67 Morrison st. Portland, Or.

CHRONICLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY AND LAW office, 1 Sansome street, San Francisco. Cal. Reports free.

WANT PLACES FOR GREAT MANY PLATERS; 1 to 3 ship blacksmiths; carriage iron and wheelwrights. Chronicle Employment Agency, San Francisco.

WANTED—AFTER 8 P. M. AND ON SUNDAY, by a gentleman, board and room in private family. Address "A. B." this office.

HELP WANTED.

BARBER WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN CAN find steady employment at OTTRICH BROTHERS', Second street, Salem, Oregon. 29mo

WANTED—FOUR PERSONS TO MAKE PLATES. Apply at Stock and Bond Exchange building, Sansome st., San Francisco.

WANTED—GOOD PANT AND VEST MAKER. Address Box 1, Salem, Or. 29mo

WANTED—FIFTEEN GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply at 1 to 3 p. m. at 1 Mrs. TERRELL'S Private Hospital, Portland.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER AT THE Occidental Hotel. Apply to the clerk. 29mo

WANTED—GOOD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER. Address Box 67, Salem, Or. 29mo

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER, WITH experience and best city references. Address "B. K." this office. 29mo

WANT TO LEASE IN CENTER TRADE, IN option for Sept. last one, 2 or 3 years, 100 feet front. Address "Lease," this office. 29mo

MASONS WANTED AT ONCE; PERMANENT employment; good wages. R. W. DAVIS, Lent, Cal. 29mo

WANTED FOR HOUSEKEEPING, SIX ROOMS, on side or upside. Southwest corner Third and Salmon. Rent not expensive. 29mo

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with alcove; heated; if desired; 1 or 2 gentlemen. No. 250 Fifth.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, OVER MRS. Jacobs' store, Carriage House Hotel; monthly. Apply American Exchange Bank, Front and Madison. 29

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED rooms, on second floor, suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 244 Front, between Washington and Stark. 29mo

$2,250 PARTNER WANTED IN A cash business, paying manufacturing line; address Box 1, Salem, Or. 29mo

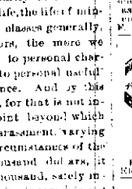
A FINE SEVEN ACRE TRACT NICELY IM-proved and suitable for subdivision for sale or exchange for city property. HAIGHT & NEWHALL, 24 Sansome street.

STRAY HOGS—CAME ON MY PREMISES about three months ago, 2 sows and pigs. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. Address J. C. BRUCE, Scholls, Washington county, Or.

FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES ON E. 9TH, 2 between Ankeny and Burnside, 1 on Burnside, between 9th and 10th, and 1 on 10th, near Oak. Call on or address J. C. LAIDLAW, 10th and Burnside.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY, a good farm of 160 acres, 3 miles from Albany, Or. The land is all fenced, mostly in cultivation, about 60 acres timber, good house and barn, and a never-failing spring of water. Address Box 67, Albany, Or.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—240 ACRES OF good farming land, 4 miles from Albany, Oregon. The land is all nicely located, mostly in cultivation, about 60 acres timber, good house and barn. Will be sold on easy terms, or in exchange for city property. Address P. O. box 67, Albany, Oregon.



For cases are giving full information, which will be sent free, by mail, sealed. Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Co., 201 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

A CARD.

To whom may concern: I inform the public that I have resumed my practice of the profession of dentistry, and have opened my office on Morrison st., between First and Front sts., to Morris, W. L. GARDNER & CO., and will appreciate a call from my friends and patrons to my Restaurant and Saloon, corner First and A streets, thanking my many friends for the liberal patronage bestowed on me while at the Pioneer. Respectfully,

LOUIS EPPINGER.

SUTTON & BEBEE,

16 North Front Street, Portland, Or.

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Ship Chandlery Naval Stores

CAPSTANS, BLOCKS, PITCH, OILS, WINDLASSES, PUMPS, OAKUM, MARLINES, RIGGING, TAR, PAINTS.

And complete assortment of SHIPS' HARDWARE.

SHIP AND CABIN STORES in great variety.

Also on hand a full assortment of NAILS, extra quality STRAW PAPER, and STRICTLY DRY ROSIN, which are offered at very attractive prices and to jobbers.

GOLD and FOR SILVER!

In order to make room for our large stock of goods to arrive.

WE WILL SELL

Our fine stock of Boots and Shoes at greatly reduced prices. While we do not pretend to sell

BELOW COST,

Nor to give you

$20 PIECES

FOR $15 SILVER,

We will give you good value for your money.

Our goods are ALL NEW.

MOFFETT & ANDRUS,

31 Washington St., between First and Second.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD AND COAL.

Quartermaster Department of California, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 26th, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office and at the offices of the Quartermasters at Fort Canby, Wash. Ter., Fort Townsend, Wash. Ter., and San Francisco, Cal., until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, April 22, 1884, at which time and places they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of not more than 500 cords during the fiscal year commencing 1 July, 1884, of Seasoned Wood at Fort Stevens, Fort Canby and Fort Townsend, Wash. Ter., and Fort Halleck and Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Fort Harney, Or. Also at the same time, at the same places, for the delivery of not more than 500 cords of Seasoned Wood at Fort Bidwell, Fort Canby and Fort Townsend, Wash. Ter., and Fort Halleck and Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Fort Harney, Or. Also at the same time, at the same places, for the delivery of not more than 500 tons of Coal

Daily Oregonian.

MORNING, APRIL 1, 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE OBSERVER, PORTLAND, March 31, 7:57 P. M.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Portland	30.08	46	00	NW	Cloudy
Astoria	30.08	46	00	NW	Clear
Cape Disappointment	30.08	46	00	NW	Cloudy
Tatoosh Island	30.08	46	.01	W	Cloudy
Port Townsend	30.08	46	.01	W	Cloudy
Neah Bay	30.08	46	.01	W	Cloudy
Olympia	30.08	46	.01	W	Cloudy
Seattle	30.08	46	.01	W	Cloudy
Walla Walla	30.08	46	.01	W	Cloudy
Lewiston	30.08	46	.01	W	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.08	46	.01	W	Cloudy
Eugene City	30.08	46	.01	W	Cloudy
Salem	30.08	46	.01	W	Cloudy

CITY.

Rain and Snow.—The cases of Lee [illegible] on a charge of assaulting [illegible] on Sunday morning, were [illegible] yesterday. It is re[illegible] officers that the par[illegible] and that the [illegible] will be dismissed [illegible] Lee escaped. It is charged [illegible] was an [illegible] time since, [illegible] was fined a [illegible] and is [illegible] Spalding was [illegible] He [illegible] Spalding will not pay him [illegible] Lee was badly [illegible] Spalding was [illegible] Lee [illegible] the attack [illegible] was charged [illegible] use of black[illegible] It is not entirely innocent [illegible] action to [illegible] Last evening a [illegible] commenced to demolish a [illegible] of a charitable organization [illegible] Captain Gar[illegible] and Brannan were [illegible] Collins and [illegible] There were [illegible] Chinamen [illegible] of serious trouble in China[illegible] The row at [illegible] was settled [illegible] The faint [illegible] evenings since it [illegible] fall [illegible] will probably not be [illegible] for the season.

Tax Payers.—Sheriff Sears has [illegible] tax list open [illegible] Multnomah county tax list open [illegible] and may be found [illegible] Sheriff's office [illegible] day before adding out the [illegible] Sheriff Sears [illegible] because the collection of taxes for [illegible] will be much [illegible] than [illegible] The collection of taxes [illegible] will be [illegible] all who offer [illegible] Two guns were kept busy [illegible] with a dangerous weapon [illegible] the sheriff himself [illegible] At Mr. while the sheriff himself [illegible] in his life. [illegible] believe in his life. [illegible] closing the office, came [illegible] the door for closing the office, came [illegible] Chinamen [illegible] taxpayers waiting their turn [illegible] Seeing this, announcement was [illegible] that the last day upon [illegible] could be paid without an additional [illegible] Many availed themselves of the [illegible] and paid their taxes before the sheriff's hands.

Lecture.—Following is a summary [illegible] delivered this day during the month just [illegible] Saturday $12, crudity to an[illegible] Saturday 1, obstructing sidewalks [illegible] Saturday 1, with intent to kill, resist[illegible] Saturday 15, with intent to kill, resist[illegible] Saturday 15, gathering until 2, vagrancy [illegible] Saturday 1, carrying concealed weapons [illegible] Saturday 1, assault from United States army 1, [illegible] Saturday 1, assault with a dangerous weapon [illegible] Saturday 1, obstructing examination 3, soliciting [illegible] Saturday 1, refusing to assist [illegible] Saturday 1, refusing to aid 1, [illegible] Saturday 1, refusing to assist [illegible] Saturday 1, refusing to aid 1, residing in city jail 1, residing in [illegible] Saturday 1, [illegible] Saturday 1, [illegible] Saturday 1,

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1884.

THE EAST SIDE.

STOLEN HORSE RECOVERED.

Some boys playing yesterday morning near the heavy brush adjacent to Mr Buckman's place in the vicinity of Fifteenth street and Sullivan's gulch discovered a horse hitched therein without an attendant, and becoming suspicious, some of them kept watch over the animal while others went to inform the marshal. That officer returning with them secured the animal, and the trappings accompanying, the latter consisting of a pair of good blankets, an overcoat and a gum coat. No claimant appearing for the horse, the marshal had determined to advertise for, one, when his purpose was subverted by a letter received by him by the evening mail from Sheriff Schoops of Clackamas county, asking him to look out for a horse that had been stolen that morning from the place of J. D. Hoak, near Milwaukee, the description given tallying exactly with that of the animal in his possession. A reward of $20 was also offered him for its capture. The marshal accordingly telegraphed Sheriff Schoops that he had the horse and to come down for it in the morning. The marshal believes that if the sheriff had telegraphed him, he could also have secured the thief, as he had spotted a suspicious-looking character in town yesterday, and would have arrested him on suspicion, had he been earlier informed of the theft.

POWDER ACCIDENT.

Norman, a tenjear-old son of H. C. Myers, residing in Stephens' addition, was badly burned about the face and left hand Saturday evening by an accident with gunpowder. It appears some one had spilled about a quarter of a pound of powder in the yard, which the boy discovering proceeded to ignite, "just for the fun of the thing." He was, however, rather cool at first in the dangerous play, standing at some distance when he threw a lighted match toward the powder. The light not taking effect immediately he naturally concluded it had failed, when of the powder under a board, bursting in his face the powder ignited and burned him as stated. The left side of his face was blistered, his eyebrows and eyelashes on that side burned, and his hair burned in front. His left hand was also badly burned. Dr. C. H. Raffety attended him.

NOTES.

J. H. McMillan is out again, after an illness of nearly a month.

The Ladies' Relief Society meet to-day at 2 o'clock at the usual place.

Schools of district 41 met and reorganized yesterday for the new term.

Mr. Jas. Humphrey has commenced to build a two-story residence on the northeast corner of Ird and Seventh streets, to cost about $4000

Rev. S. P. Wilson of the M. E. church will lecture on temperance at the Livernore schoolhouse, Stephens' addition, this (Tuesday) evening.

The time for payment of city taxes will expire on Saturday, the 5th, inclusive, this date ending the extension of time granted by the council at its last meeting.

A little Frenchman was arrested by the marshal yesterday for peddling fruit without a license. Not having the wherewithal to liquidate a fine of $5, his stock in trade was purchased as security and he released. The chances are he will not return, and the city officers will have a private picnic.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Columbia sailed at midnight with the following passengers:

O M Talley & wf	D M Seaver
R Devlin	John Frisk
Jack Moss	J E Wise & wf
W Mullen	H Wood
Lee Bo Ching	M Meaver
J Solomon	James M Smith
L Beltman	Wm Beltman
Miss Maggie Mulchy	Miss Mary L Lamson
N Coy	J Hanson & wf
J Chenworth	J Colphy
Alfred MacLenity	Dr Smith
F G Robinson	J W Armstrong
L Walker	W H Marshall
Dr Prahlie	J E Moon
M Danenhaum	M Dunsbury
C H Bennett	J G Chown
Thos N Lee	F M Warnesville
J Livingston	W H Dixon & wf
Mrs M A Ducas	Mrs J L Dud
L W Hayhurst & wf	J D Rish & wf
G S Fudicker & wf	Mrs J B Anderson
Mrs J Robinson & ch	Mrs B H Phillips
Mrs M Bovas	A Pauley
J Raphael	W E Preston
A J Blood	J Calder
W M Quinn	A J Rich
Ernest Pring	H S Woodruff
M J Canning	N E Irish
L P Waller	Wood Verwig
C Lee	A Schlesinger
W H Smith	Marion Smith
Mrs Smith	J Pond & wf
Mrs W A Whitney	Mrs E A Braley
Mrs W L Blythe	L A Braley
Mrs E Matthews	Mrs Dan Seeley
Mrs C A Dill	Mrs Aldrich
E Cabalin	A S Dean
T H Stable	A A Megley
C A Stable	Mrs Lawrence
Mrs Hallnick	

ONE OF WEBSTER'S STORIES.

How a Lawsuit was Won in New Hampshire.

Daniel Webster was fond of a good story, and told a few illustrating his early life in New Hampshire. One evening at a convivial party he and other distinguished lawyers were present, and the conversation happened to turn on the legal profession. "When I was a young practitioner," said Mr. Webster, "there was but one man of the New Hampshire bar of whom I was afraid, and that was old Barnaby. There were but few who dared to enter the lists with him. On one occasion Barnaby was employed to defend a suit for a piece of land, brought by a little, crabbed, quibbling lawyer called Bruce. Bruce's claim was looked upon as good as lost when it was ascertained that Barnaby was retained against him. The suit came on for trial, but Barnaby found that Bruce had worked hard, and left no stone unturned to gain the victory. The testimony for the plaintiff was very strong, and unless it could be impeached the case of the defendant was lost. The principal witness introduced by the plaintiff wore a red coat. In summing up for the defense old Barnaby commenced a furious attack on this witness, pulling his testimony all to pieces and appealing to the jury if a man who wore a red coat was, under any circumstances to be believed. 'And who is this red-coated witness, exclaimed Barnaby, 'but a descendant of our common enemy, who has striven to take from us our liberty, and who would not hesitate now to deprive any poor client of his land, by making any sort of red-coated statement!' During his speech Bruce was walking up and down the bar, greatly excited and convinced that his case was gone. Knowing as did the prejudice of the jury against anything British. While, however, Barnaby was gesticulating and leaning forward to the jury in his eloquent appeal, his skirt-bosom opened slightly and Bruce accidentally discovered that Barnaby wore a red undershirt. Bruce's countenance brightened up. Putting both hands in his coat pockets he walked to the bar with great confidence, to the astonishment of his client and all lookers-on. Just as Barnaby concluded, Bruce whispered in the ear of his client, 'I've got him—your case is safe,' and, approaching the jury, he commenced his reply to the lamenting argument of his adversary. Bruce gave a regular history of the ancestry of his red-coated witness, proving his patriotism and devotion to the country, and his character for truth and veracity. 'But stay, gentlemen of jury,' broke forth Bruce, in a loud strain of eloquence, while his eye flashed fire, 'what are we to expect of a man who stands here to defend a cause based on no foundation of right or justice whatever; of a man who undertakes to destroy our testimony on the ground that my witness wears a red coat; when, gentlemen of the jury!'—here Bruce made a spring, and, catching Barnaby by the bosom of his shirt, tore it open, displaying his red flannel!—'when Mr. Barnaby himself wears a red flannel coat concealed under a blue one?' The effect was electrical. Barnaby was beaten at his own game, and Bruce gained the cause."

Our Cavalry.

Colonel A. C. Brackett in Military Review.

Usually some farmer comes riding in on horseback in his shirt sleeves, laboring under the greatest excitement, hallooing, 'Indians! Indians!' and, after he has become sufficiently cooled down to tell his story, unfolds a sickening tale of the manner in which some of his relatives have been butchered in cold blood by the savages, or his horses and cows killed so as to leave him completely impoverished. Then there is hurrying to and fro in the little fort rations have to be drawn and put up in knapsacks, the pack-mules saddled and loaded and then the cavalry horses themselves have to be saddled and made ready for the field. Just at nightfall, perhaps, the motley cavalcade moves out over hill and dale in search of the trail of the savages. After scouting from seven to ten days no enemy is seen, no trail discovered, and the Indians themselves have vanished like the verist phantoms of the mountains. Not one scouting party in twenty finds Indians, the greater number of scouts rendering unsatisfactory results. Although similar, no two scouts are exactly alike, nor are they generally over the same portion of the country. Sometimes an officer stumbles on a war party of Indians, when of course there is a lively skirmish, and again, by dint of perseverance and determination, a war party of savages is overtaken and receives merited punishment for its depredations. This following the trail, day after day, is a trying ordeal for men and horses, and on these occasions they have to suffer real hardships. No fires are allowed to be lighted, the bacon is soon consumed, and there is little or no hard bread. This may occur in the cold and sleet of Wyoming or Montana, or on the hot and arid plains of Texas or Arizona. Men and horses must suffer, and a dear price is paid, even though a few red men are made to bite the dust. After capturing an Indian dog, some dried meat may sometimes be found to appease the pangs of hunger, and not unfrequently horses and mules have been killed while traveling along to furnish a meat supply for the half-famished soldiers. In these days when the savages are well armed there is no small degree of danger in the skirmishes that take place with them as we all know. They are a very brave race of men when cornered, but like their civilized brethren, they take advantage of everything they can. To kill as many of the enemy as possible without loss to themselves is considered the highest type of warfare, and I am sure when they are not corrupted, about it. They are never found throwing away their lives recklessly in war, though some of their exploits are daring in the extreme. They know they have comparatively few men, while the whites are as plentiful as the leaves on the trees. They have no train of subsistence stores to bother them, each man carrying along what he can get in the way of rations. An Indian can eat more and at the same time live on less than any other human being, their gastronomic feats at times proving perfectly astonishing.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

Once more the Heavenly Power
Makes all things new,
And domes the red-plow'd hills
With loving blue;
The blackbirds have their wills,
The throstles, too.

Opens a door in Heaven;
From skies of glass
A Jacob's ladder falls
On sweet grass.
And o'er the mountain walls
Young angels pass.

At the annual dinner of Scouts in New York on Monday, Mrs Croly, the president, in offering the toast "The Women Marigra," said that "the martyrdom of woman was an unappeasable agony." An "unspeakable" must be a great agony to a woman. Isn't a fact.—*Norristown Herald.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONDAY, March 31.

March has passed with more than the usual amount of fair weather, there having been but twelve days in which rain fell and but one of snow. Several days brought warm airs, these being overcome by cool, raw at other times. On the whole the weather was not too forcing and fruit trees are not unduly advanced. The absence of frost to date, with fair prospect of none of consequence in the coming month adds to the general helpfulness. Root crops in the ground are generally well advanced. Open weather gives ample opportunity for spring field work and sowing. As repeatedly stated trade has proven exceptionally good, all things the produce movement was small. The present week promises well, as it opens with liberal orders. The sailing of the S. S. San Steamer will call for the usual assortment. Trade with the Sound is again on the increase.

Overland receipts include 81 tubs butter, 16 cs milk, 10 cs bacon, 6 cs 1 bbl hams, 1 cs 1 bbl sausages, 6 cs 10 kits 1 bbl fish, 10 pkgs tobacco, 600 cs coal oil.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past forty eight hours: 9,500 ctls wheat, 1,000 bbls flour, 277 ctls oats, 5 ctls mixfeed, 145 sks potatoes, 500 lbs hides, 75 cs eggs, 50 sks dried fruit, 3 bbls butter, 200 bbls lime. Also 2500 ctls wheat, 1050 bbls flour, 335 ctls mixfeed, 800 lbs wool, 8212 lbs hides from the eastern section.

Aggregate receipts for the month of March have been 139,154 ctls wheat, 24,926 bbls flour, 9555 ctls oats, 2640 ctls barley, 4297 ctls bran, 3052 ctls mixfeed, 3766 sks potatoes, 1185 tons hay, 20,700 lbs wool, 5,140 lbs hops, 9,165 lbs hides, 81,285 lbs butter, 1980 cs eggs, 3420 lbs dried fruit, 3203 bbls lime, 2802 sks flaxseed, 24,249 lbs hops.

Aggregate receipts by leading lines of transportation since August 1 last have been: 3,649,010 ctls wheat, 387,720 bbls flour, 76,761 ctls oats, 63,360 ctls barley, 37,376 ctls bran, 35,601 ctls mixfeed, 18,734 sks potatoes, 11,000 tons hay, 2,415,920 lbs wool, 916,720 lbs hides, 9266 pkgs butter, 8000 cs eggs, 26,155 lbs dried fruit, 20,427 bbls lime, 14,171 sks flaxseed, 1,719,630 lbs hops.

FREIGHTS—Fair sized fleet accepted Sun for orders from San Francisco, on a weak and dull market. The demand for tonnage along the coast appears to have quite ceased for the time. Depressed grain markets act as a bar to business. The week will see one present loading fleet down the river. New business is possible, but hardly deemed probable.

WHEAT—Beerbohm quotes cargoes generally the sixpence less, California for shipment alone maintaining its last week's value. At the decline all markets are very quiet. Other markets are weak. With us the feeling is one of weakness, and the limited trading adds to this feeling. Operators expect lower values and buy closely.

FLOUR—A good demand is had from the outside.

OATS—Stocks somewhat reduced by a large purchase to go to Yaquina. The market shows no improvement, 1½@1¾ being quoted for good to choice feed.

ONIONS—Rather firmer as stocks of local are reduced. Dealers pay $1 25 for good.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote: Sun dried apples, sacks 9@10c; Plummer dried in boxes, 15@16c; eastern in barrels, 10c; pears, 15c; pitless plums, machine, in boxes, 10c; sun dried pitless plums, 18@19c; peaches, 13@14c; Oregon prunes, 12c, eastern and German do, 8@8½c; figs, 9c; raisins $1 75@2, with usual advance for fractions.

CHICKENS—Stocks ample and values quoted irregular at 5@6 50 as to extreme.

EGGS—Good movement at 20 cents.

HAY—Market weaker, with baled timothy offered at $16 on wharf. The supply is apparently more than equal to requirements before the new crop comes in.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Steamer Columbia sails to-night.

With the sailing of the State of California from San Francisco next Friday the four day schedule goes into effect.

Captain Chevers of the British ship Nebo, now at San Francisco, is in the city. The libel against the ship comes up soon in the United States court.

British bark Alphets cleared from London Saturday.

It is stated on authority that the Alaskan comes to this port, although it is not definitely settled that she will remain. Complaint is so loud as to the present running time of boats on the lower river, it is thought the company will retain her here. The mail boat, leaving here at 6 A. M., seldom reaches Astoria before 4:30 P. M., and now that the fishing season is at hand the time will be later. Ten or more hours is too long for a run of 110 miles, and merchants having business with one or the other points demand that the time be shortened. Other than the regular trade, those in the summer travel, which in most part goes to the fastest boats. The mail service would doubtless increase the pay for shorter time if efforts were made to have it done, and some move should be made by the time of letting next contracts.

Steamer Idaho is discharging coal at Tongue point. She leaves up to-morrow.

The new steamer Santa Rosa reached Valparaiso last Saturday in a good run of 45 days from Sandy Hook, at this rate she will lower the passage record out.

Schooner General Banning reached San Francisco to-day, 3 days from Astoria.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.

Weather cloudy, wind northwest. Light rains in southern California.

Receipts—Wheat, 22,000 ctls; flour, 43,000 ½ sks; oats, 6000 ctls, including 4500 ctls from Washington territory; potatoes, 3500 sks; eggs, 12,500 ½ cs.

Freights—The market is weak and dull. The ship Hannah Landles, iron, 1271 tons, taken for Cork, f. k. o., at 30s. The Am. ship City of Brooklyn loads merchandise for Seattle.

Registered tonnage statement—In port engaged for grain, 30,000; disengaged, suitable for grain, 130,000; to arrive, 155,000 tons.

Wheat—Spot market weak. The demand is mostly local. Choice shipping nominal at $1 57½@1 60. Futures very quiet. No 1 white, buyer the season, $1 61; seller the year, $1 44¾ bid.

Flour—Market dull and prices favor buyers. Quotations nominal.

Barley—Spot, asking prices are firm at 42½@45c per feed; market slow. Futures are rather firmer. No. 1 feed, seller the season, 47½@48¾c; buyer the season, 39@39½c; buyer the year, 41½@42.

Oats—The market is dull, drooping and irregular. Only extra choice quotations retain full prices. Quote range of the market, $1 30@1 75.

Potatoes—Potatoes and Tomatoes, 70@80c. There is less selling pressure. Humboldt Red, $1; Garnet Chile, $1@1 15.

Salmon—Quiet.

Wool—Steady and quiet; very little des rable wool offering.

Hops—Very dull; asking prices unchanged, but few buyers in the market.

Eggs—Fresh California, 22½@22¾c; the demand is fair, with an improved feeling.

Butter—Easy and quiet. Fresh roll, choice and extra choice, 22@23c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 31.

Wool, steady; clean fall, 10@16c; fall burry, 10@14c; clean spring 20@24c; spring burry, 16@20c; pulled, 28@33c. Hides, quiet but firm, 20@25c. Wheat, dull and nominal at 1 05@1 10. Flour, dull, low and unsettled.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 31.

May options—Wheat, lower, 87½@88c; corn, lower, 41¾@41¾c; lard, steady, $9 37½; pork, lower, $9 37½ bid, $9 50 asked short ribs, steady, $9 60 cash.

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 31.

Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Very inactive.

Mark Lane—Wheat and maize weaker.

Quotations of good cargoes, red winter, off coast, 38s 6d.

Good cargoes No. 2 California on coast 38s 6d@40s.

No. 1 standard, California, just shipped or prompt shipment, 40s 6d.

No. 1 standard, California, nearly due at Queenstown for orders, 39s 6d.

No 2 Red Winter, prompt shipment, 38s.

Country markets, English and French—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.

Wheat Spot market slow. Maize firm.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, March 31.

Spot market—Wheat and flour quiet.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Sterling exchange on London banks, sixty days, $4 86¾; documentary, $4 86.

Transfers—1¾.

Bank of England rate of interest—3 per cent.

NEW YORK, March 31. Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 1111.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 88; short, $4 90@.

Gold commercial, from 1 to ⅛c lower; documentary, 2 to 1⅛c lower

United States bonds—6s, 105¾; 4½s, 112¾; 4s, 120.

LONDON, March 31.—Silver bullion, English standard, 52⅜ fine, per fine ounce, 50 1-16.

United States bonds—5⅜s, 104; 4½s, 112⅞@113; 4s, 126.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Arrived—Str San Jose, Panama; schr Oct. Benning, Portland. Sailed—Barkships Dundee and Stockbridge, Cork; Jeh Challenger, Astoria; bg T W Lucas, ——.

ASTORIA, March 31, 8 A. M.—Clouds, raw wind. Str Idaho will probably leave up to-morrow P. M. 6 P. M.—Cloudy; west wind.

CAPE HANCOCK, March 31, 4 P. M.—Light swell on bar; cloudy; light west wind.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, March 29.—Cleared—Br bk Alphetz, Portland.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Sailed—Ship Thomas M. Reed, San Francisco, and 19, Prince Lyons, same day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 18.—Sailed—Br bk Queen of the Seas and Br ships Lord Cairns and Strathblane, Hull.

HONG KONG, March 17.—Arrived—Br str Arabic, San Francisco.

March 30—Ship Farragut, San Francisco.

VALPARAISO, March 26.—Arrived—Str Santa Rosa, New Y. & for San Francisco.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—Arrived—Str City of Paris, New York.

ARRIVED AT PORTS OF DISCHARGE.

HAVRE, March 16.—Br sh Enterprise, San Francisco.

March 18—Br ship Mirfield, San Francisco.

LIZARD, March 15.—Br sh Andora, San Francisco.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 26—2 N, 26 W, Br sh Pitmore, Liverpool for San Francisco.

Jan. 29—5 N, 29 W, Br sh Seminole, New York for San Francisco.

Feb. 10—8 N, 30 W, Br sh Chinaman, London for San Francisco.

Nov. 26—24 N, 136 W, Br bk Marlsbeth, Portland for Cork.

Feb. 25—10 S, 95 W sh Alameda, New York for Portland.

Feb. 26—10 S, 93 W, Br sh Warwick, San Francisco for Liverpool.

THE HOTELS.

CLARENDON.

R H Rutherford, Marlon
A Jones, do
G Harper & wf, Virgin
M Rodgers, Jacksonville
J Sebring, do
J H Warren, Brownsville
Miss C Rouble, Dallas
W England, Salem
J H Hubbell, Astoria

OCCIDENTAL.

F Nelson, Tacoma
T Kindred, Tacoma
W Robinson, Salem
Mrs S Bennett, Scio
D F Howard, Oak Point
J Weston, Amity
J Wyker, Amity
J L Blair, McMinnville
Miss Cook, Union Ridge
W M Musgrove, Sauvie's Is'd
H Erickson, Kalama
J Dolan, Oregon City
J W Brewer, Cowlitz
J J Vincent & wf, do
C J Tompkins, Glenora
A P Dyer, Cal ratic City
Miss Nelson, Scio
J Hildebrand, Colonel's Co
P P Harris, Dallas

M Cook, Tacoma
P Brandt, Salem
Mrs M Gardiner, do
T Cooper, St Helens
P Phillips & wf, Albany
A C Condon, do
H Roeder, Sauvie's Island
Miss M Cook, Union Ridge
A M Brooks, Stamboat
M Campbell, Union Ridge
M McCauley, Sauvie's Island
H Nugent, Oregon City
J E Fisher, Westport
W Kelley, Skamokawa
L E Wise, Dallas
J E Hadley, Colorado City
F Whittle, Sauvie's Island
W A Lambert, Columbia Co

GRIMES' HOUSE.

J B Heath, St Paul
J M Monahan, Kalama
S M Elliott, Kansas City
J W Curtis, do
Jas Gardner & wf, do
J Jefferson, Salem
T J Burke, Spokane Falls
Ed Burke, do
J E Warren, Rochester, N Y
E J Warren, do
J N Milling & wf, Ind
Bruce Ryke, Ind
H E Askrey, Salem
H Hall, do
J Mahler, San Francisco
J B Beasley, do
H M Dillon, do
A S Dan, Chicago
Mount was & ch, N Y
S M Myers, do
J Fraser, Salem
R H D Girard, Skidmore, Mo
A B Holbrook, St Paul

F Worm nette, Colorado
J Burry, Corvallis
C Richardson, Astoria
J H Rosenstein, Cowlitz
C L Whittney, do
J Dunn & wf, do
J H Rosaly, do
J E Thrall, do
J G Whitney, do
E G Pattie & wf, Colorado
F A Insley & wf, Ind
C L Worthington, Sheridan
R H Howard, Miller's Sta
G Hatch, do
W Harrand, St Paul
R H Howard, Miller's Sta
P H Stable, San Fran
P H Stable, do
T C Sheridan, do
J C Keller, do
C W Cline, Corvallis

ST. CHARLES.

John W Miller, Tacoma
C D Mallock, Fresno
M A Fogarty, do
Geo Ilgenfritz, do
L Gardiner, do
D Pilgette, do
M V Palmer & wf, Brushby
F N Gilbert, Salem
P G Gilbert, Corvallis
J P Buchanan, do
Mrs Burdon, do
C L Hallenbeck, Oakland
Wm H Beals, Indiana
Ed Booth, Seattle
Fred Gilham, do
C S Hibbard, Silverton
Jas Gross, do
G W Eyler, Salem
J B Hyland, New Tacoma
H B Parker, Astoria
John Chase, Seattle
N Boardman, Cathlamet
C D Hogue, Lewis River
J Carry, Walla Walla

W S Wagle, Salem
A J Foster, Cathlamet
W H Foster, do
F A Mohaffey, Ls Grande
P McNulty, St Helens
J Wharton, do
W Hooker, do
Miss L Walker, Lacenter
E Fortner, do
E Pauger, Dayton
A Cook, McMinnville
Mrs Copeland, Cascades
H B Atwell, Cascade Locks
E S Livermore, W T
Miss A Pengra, Portland
James Smith Jr, Dalles
D W Forman, do
S S Cantle, St Helens
W Eggert, Kalama
W A Tolerlin, U S A
G W Morrow, Scio
J L Bolliu, Amity
Ed Taylor, Taylor's
G G Lee, Corvallis
J E Fraser, Business Point
A H Hove, Oregon City
A Scars, Snake River

MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.

Alpha	1	Mexican	1 60
Alta	1	Mono	1 60
Best and Belcher	2	Mount Diablo	1 50
Bulwer	1	Ophir	75
Belle Cons	6	Savage	1
Challenge	2	Sierra Nevada	2
Con Virginia	1	Union	1
Crown Point	1	Utah	1
Gould and Curry	1	Yellow Jacket	2
Hale and Norcross	1		

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 31.

OPENING PRICES.

Pacific Mail	51	Northern Pacific C	22
Western Union	77½	N. P. Preferred	47¾
North Western	136	Transcontinental	21¾
Lake Shore	101	Or. Imp. Stock	18
Erie	34	Or. Imp. Bonds	86
N. Y. Central	114	O. R. & N. stock	86

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Western Union	77½	Transcontinental	20¾

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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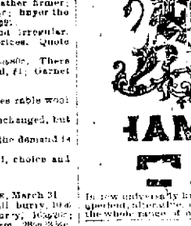

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